UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/677,493	10/02/2000	Guang Yang		3562

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EXAMINER
TO, BAOQUOC N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/677,493	YANG, GUANG
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Baoquoc N. To	2162

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *11 January 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-7* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-7* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This communication is responsive to the Appeal Brief, filed 01/11/2007. Claims 1-

7 are pending in this communication, and this office action is made non-final.

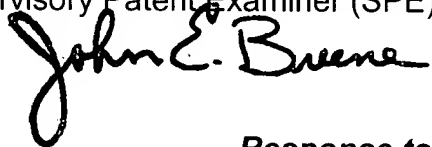Reopening of Prosecution After Appeal Brief or Reply Brief

In view of the Appeal Brief filed on01/11/2007, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY

REOPENED. The new ground(s) of rejection are set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the

following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply

under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed

by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and

appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth

in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant

must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution by

signing below: *John E. Breene*   **JOHN BREENE**
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-7 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant argues "Gill et al. do not teach anything related to relational database

or anything as described in my present invention."

The examiner disagrees with the above argument. Gill discloses "the multi-media project management system and control system has a number of different databases for storing multi-media...and the multi-media objects being obtained from the different database (col. 2, lines 46-50). Since the claim did not indicate the retrieved data from the relational database as indicated in claim 1. Assuming that the database in the claim 1 is also the database, Allport discloses "a relational database of entries is maintained each entry describing multiple features of a particular title or program such as the time of day of its showing..." (col. 7, lines 60-66) and "editing an object causes a pop-up menu appear with the available options to edit. Options include the name, the image, the function (label, navigation, sending, IR commands, edit, etc.) a copy and paste objection and save and exist options" (col. 24, lines 28-31).

Applicant argues "Gill et al. do not teach what these text editor 64 A, picture editor 64B, movie editor 64C and sound editor 64D are, and how they work, but only mentioned that these element can be the commercially available editing tools. Gill et al. do not describe what the file server 28 is."

The examiner does not understand the point of the argument. Surely, these disclosed editor use to edit text, picture, movie and sound which are interactive editors that enable a designer/editor to modify the existing multi-media object retrieved from the file server 28, the picture, movie are the large binary data type which corresponding to the claimed limitation (col. 5, lines 12-33) and the file server 28 is provides access to all persistent storage for communally accessed multi-media objects (col. 4, lines 29-30).

Applicant argues "Gill et al. (col. 4, lines 66-67) teach a multi-media object retrieval unit 56, a user interface 60 and text editor 64 to modify and edit multi-media object but fail to teach the functions and mechanism of how these interface and editor work. Gill's user interface and text editor are totally different from my integrated database data editing system, which the client computer user interface directly retrieve and edit the database data of the remote server computer and the mechanism and functions of the client user interface are well defined."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. Gill discloses the multi-media object retrieval unit 56 issues requests to display each retrieved multi-media object, via a user interface 60....(col. 5, lines 3-12). This text editor 64 A-D, are interactive editors that enable a designer/editor to modify an existing multi-media object retrieved from the file server 28 (col. 5, lines 12-18). These interface and editors discloses the functions of which how they operates. The interface allows the retrieved objects to be display and edit by the editors 64A-D.

Applicant argues "Gill et al. fails to teach how the document data is stored and retrieved from the file server, and how the data is edited by using editors. Gill et al. do not teach anything related to the relational database editing system as described in my current invention."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. How the document is stored is not being claimed and how the document data is retrieved from

the file server is being retrieved by the user through the user interface 60 (col. 5, lines 3-8 and col. 5, lines 45-67). Gill was not explicitly discloses the relational database editing system; however, Allport discloses "a relational database of entries is maintained each entry describing multiple features of a particular title or program such as the time of day of its showing..." (col. 7, lines 60-66) and "editing an object causes a pop-up menu appear with the available options to edit. Options include the name, the image, the function (label, navigation, sending, IR commands, edit, etc.) a copy and paste objection and save and exist options" (col. 24, lines 28-31).

Applicant argues "Gill et al. do not teach anything related to secure the access to the relational database editing system as described in my claim (v) that "said database data editing system implements the user authentication and access control mechanism which assign different user groups with different privileges."

The examiner disagrees with the above argument. Gill discloses the usage of user login and password to establish the authorization to access and edit the multi-media objects. Bowman-Amuah discloses said database data editing system implements the user authentication and access controlled mechanisms which assign different groups of with different privileges (Repository access can sometimes be controlled using an access control function, which comes with the repository. A common technique is to group users and assign different access rights to the different groups. Each of these groups is also assigned specific read/write/delete/modify authority. For example, the following groups may be defined as having increasing

rights...) (paragraph 1031). This suggests the common technique such as assign different access right to the different groups.

Applicants argues "Gill et al. fail to explicitly indicate if the file server is located in the same computer or remote computer through either internet or Internet (because the technologies are totally different from the PC application from the client/server application in intranet or client/server application."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. As Gill discloses fig. 4 indicate the network connection which indicates client/server.

Applicant argues "Gill et al. fail to teach what he user interface and text editors are and how the data is edited."

Please see the above explanation for this argument.

Applicant argues "Allport does not teach an integrated database data editing system as my invention."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with argument. Allport disclosed the editing system to edit the relational database data in (col. 7, lines 60-66 and col. 24, lines 28-31). This is the database editing system.

Applicant argues "neither Gill et al. nor Allport teaches any mechanism or function similar to my invention of the integrated database data editing system. There is no any relationship between Gill's and Allport's systems..."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. Gill discloses the multiple databases having the retrieval objects for editing as the same level of art Allport also indicate editing system using the data stored in the relational database.

Therefore, both Gill and Allport are in the same field of endeavor the motivation is
allowing the user to edit the object as easy as the click of the mouse.

Applicant argues "Gill et al (col. 16, lines 48-49) teach the pop-up menu, window
and line of the multi-media objects, which are different from my claim 4(i) where a Detail
Panel is popped-up by double-clicking the database name on the Head Panel. Gill et al.
(col. 15, lines 5-8) teach a "hot text" that performs a desired action by placing the cursor
or clicking the mouse on it, which is different from my claim 4(ii) where a database table
is popped-up by mouse double clicking the table name."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. The concept of
using multiple clicks to activate the command is taught by Gill. Further more, in Gill in
the database name replace with the "hot text", then the exactly performance will be
achieve. Therefore, the activation using the double clicks are well known in the art.

Applicant argues "Gill et al. (col. 12, lines 57-67) teach that the multi-media data
comes form a plurality of sources including downloaded from the Internet, which is
different from my claim 6 where the client/server version of the integrated database
data editing system is deployed and run on the intranet."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. The editing
system as disclosed by Gill can perform from Internet, then Gill can be easily to be
performed in the Intranet environment.

Applicant argues "Koppolu et al. (fig. 32) teach a industry standard window application form architecture including a menu bar (3203) and application workspace area (3204 & 3205), which is different from my claim 3 where the Head Panel and the Detail Panel of the Database Data Manager have the parent-child relationship. When a user clicks the database name on the Head Panel, the corresponding Detail Panel is pop-up..."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. This limitation is not in the claim 3 where the Head Panel and the Detail Panel of the Database Data Manager have the parent-child relationship. When a user clicks the database name on the Head Panel, the corresponding Detail Panel is pop-up."

Applicant argues "Moursound (fig. 4G, 112, col.5, lines 39-45) teach a button creation routine for customizing the toolbar of the Microsoft Access GUI with some functions of the Access Database, which is totally different from my claim 5 where all the tools and functions of Detail Panel of Database Manager in the client computer are separate form the remote database by the network and are used to remotely access, edit and manage the database thought either intranet of internet by using TCP/IP based connection-oriented protocols. Microsoft access is very simple PC relational database with very limited functions. The access GUIs cannot be separated from the database and both GUIs and database can only run in the same PC. Furthermore, Microsoft access only support small data types but not the large text and binary data types."

The examiner disagrees with the above argument. The limitation such as <u>where</u>

<u>all the tools and functions of Detail Panel of Database Manager in the client computer</u>

<u>are separate form the remote database by the network and are used to remotely</u>

<u>access, edit and manage the database thought either intranet of internet by using</u>

<u>TCP/IP based connection-oriented protocols</u>. The combination of Gill, Koppolu and

Moursund discloses the intranet or Internet relational database editing system.

Applicant argues "Gill et al. and Allport do not teach a system deployed and run

on the Internet and also intranet. Gill et al. (col. 13, lines 58-67) teach a method to

place the text objects and picture objects on a document page, which is totally different

from my claim 7 where web version on integrated database data editing system is

implemented with the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Secure Layer (SSL) and

deployed on Internet or also intranet."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. Gill discloses the

system deployed and run on the Internet and also Internet as previously explained.

The use of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Secure Layer (SSL) is not taught by Gill;

however, Teper discloses the Online Brokering Service including use of Public Key

Infrastructure (PKI) and Secure Layer (SSL) to protect the data being access from the

Internet or Intranet point of view.

Claim Objections

3.   Claims 1-2 and 4-7are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 1 recites "said database data contents" in lines 3-4, "the database data" in line 6, "the data", in lines 7, "the original database " in lines 8, "the large text data type" in line 11" and "the user authentication" in lines 17 are lacked antecedent and basic.

Claim 2 recites "said database data" in line 4, "said database small text data" in line 5, "said commercial data editor" in line 27, "the database data" in line 28, "the data editor" in line 11, "the edited data" in line 11, "the original database" in line 12 and "said data editor" in line 13 are lacked antecedent and basic.

Claim 4 recites "a Detail Panel" in lines 3, "the database name" in line 3 and "the table name" in line 4 are lacked antecedent and basic.

Claim 5 recites "the database" in line 2, "the entity relationships of the database tables" in line 4, "the database tables" in line 6, "the database data structure" in line 7 and "remote server database" in line 8-9 are lacked of antecedent and basic

Claim 6 recites "the client/server version" in line 1 is lacked antecedent and basic.

Claim 7 recites "the web version" in line 1 is lacked antecedent and basic.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1, 4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Gill et al. (US. Patent No. 6,005,560) in view of Bowman-Amuah (US. Patent No.

6,256,773 B1) and further in view of Allport (US. Patent No. 6,104,334).

Regarding on claim 1, Gill teaches an integrated relational database data editing

system providing the visual environment, graphic user interfaces and tools in the client

computer to remotely access a server computer that contains a relational database and

to manage and edit the database data contents through either the intranet.or the

Internet, and said system includes the following mechanism and characters:

(i)   said client computer retrieves the database data from the remote server

computer database, modify, update, input, output the data (col. 4, lines 43-51) and then

sends the data back to the original database (col. 10, lines 13-15); and

(ii)   said client computer directly edit and modify the data base data without

writing detail computer language codes in an efficient and easy-to-use manner (a text

object is used to user interface 60) (col. 4, line 66-67);

(iii)   said client computer directly edit and modify the large text data type and

large binary data type by using a plurality of commercial text (text editor 64) (col. 4, line

66) and multimedia data editors (picture 64B, movie editor 64C, sound editor 64D to

optionally edit the multi-media object) installed on the client computer (col. 5, lines 1-18

and);

(iv)   said database editing system use TCP/IP (Transfer Control

Protocol/Internet Protocol) based on connection-oriented network to communicate

between the client and server computers (fig. 4, S4 indicate the client connects to the

network and for retrieving the data form the server) (col. 4, lines 40-51); and

Gill does not explicitly teach said database data editing system implements the

user authentication and access controlled mechanisms which assign different groups

of with different privileges and the editing system edits the content stored in the

relational database. However, Gill teaches the multi-media presentation access

controller 320 controls access to the project coordinator 24 by establishing the validity

of a staff member's logon name and password...the multi-media objects representation

access controller 320 also establishes the authorization staff member to access the

multi-media objects 304 related to a selected multi-media presentation. Once access

to the project coordinator 24 is granted, access privileges are checked to determine

which multi-media presentation, multi-media representation section and multi-media

object type a staff member can potentially access as long as the multi-media project

management and control system 20 client application being used by the staff member

can process the multi-media object file type" (col. 8, lines 49-62). On the other hand,

Bowman-Amuah discloses said database data editing system implements the user

authentication and access controlled mechanisms, which assign different groups of

with different privileges (Repository access can sometimes be controlled using an access control function, which comes with the repository. A common technique is to group users and assign different access rights to the different groups. Each of these groups are also assigned specific read/write/delete/modify authority. For example, the following groups may be defined as having increasing rights...) (paragraph 1031). This suggests the common technique such as assign different access right to the different groups. The motivation is to allow certain users belong to an access right group to gain access and given a limited number of authority to be perform on that specific data. Further more, Gill does not explicitly teach the editing system edits the content stored in the relational database. However, Gill discloses "the multi-media project management system and control system has a number of different databases for storing multi-media...." (col. 2, lines 46-50). This suggests the one of the database is the relational database. On the other hand, Allport discloses "a relational database of entries is maintained each entry describing multiple features of a particular title or program such as the time of day of its showing..." (col. 7, lines 60-66) and "editing an object causes a pop-up menu appear with the available options to edit. Options include the name, the image, the function (label, navigation, sending, IR commands, edit, etc.) a copy and paste objection and save and exist options" (col. 24, lines 28-31). Allport suggests editing entries stored in the relational database. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Gill and Bowman-Amuah system to include editing the

contents stored in the relational database as taught by Allport in order to allow

organized data in the table to be edit convenience by the click of mouse.

Regarding on claim 4, Gill teaches a list of databases (VAC1, VAC2, VAC3)

(3204) (fig. 32) and database tables for each database, and

(i)   a Details Panel is popped up when double-clicked the database name

(col. 16, lines 48-49); and

(ii)   a database is popped up when double-clicked the table name (col. 15,

lines 5-8).

Regarding on claim 6, Gill teaches integrated database data editing system is

implemented by using Java technologies and deployed and run on the intranet (internet)

(col. 12, lines 57-67).

5.   Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill et al.

(US. Patent No. 6,005,560) in view of Bowman-Amuah (US. Patent No. 6,256,773

B1) and further in view of Allport (US. Patent No. 6,104,334) and further in view of

Koppolu et al. (US. Patent No. 5,801,701).

Regarding on claim 3, Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport do not explicitly teach

database manager in said client computer comprising: a Header Panel and a Detail

Panel, which provides a user friendly environment and tools to manage and edit the

database data contents.

Koppolu teaches database manager (20) (col. 3, lines 66-67 and col. 4, lines 1-3)

comprising: a Header Panel (3204) (fig. 32) and a Detail Panel (3205) (fig. 32), which

provides a user friendly environment and tools to manage and edit the database data

contents (window tools) (3203) (fig. 32). These are the equivalent to the claimed

invention. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to modify the Gill, Bowman-Amuah and Allport system

to include the database manager to include a Detail Panel as taught by Koppolu in order

to provide layout structure in to allow the user to visualize and select tables for editing.

6.   Claim 2 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Gill et al. (US. Patent No. 6,005,560) and in view of Bowman-Amuah (US. Patent No.

6,256,773 B1) and further in view of Allport (US. Patent No. 6,104,334) and further in

view Koppula et al. (US. Patent No. 5,801,701) and further in view of Moursund (US.

Patent No. 5,644,739).

Regarding on claim 2, Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport and Koppula teaches (iv)

said commercial data editor is popped up (pop up menu) from the local client computer

when double-click the small icon of the table cell by the mouse and the database data is

down loaded into the data editor from the remote database and is sent back to the

original database when data editing is completed (col. 16 lines 48-49); and (v) said data

editor is either a text editor or multimedia editor depending on the data type inside the

table cell (text editor or multi-multi-media editor) (col. 5, lines 1-33). Gill, Bowman-

Amuah, Allport and Koppula do not explicitly teach the a well-defined graphical user

interfaces and tools that displays a database or a subset data of a table and has the

following novel characters: (i) said database data on each table cell is defaulted as read

only; and (ii) said database small text data on each table cell is directly edited when single-click by the mouse; and (iii) said table cell contains a small icon as a place holder for the large text data type or large binary data type (fig. 4 and col. 8, lines 25-46). This suggests fig. 4 has a graphical user interface and including spreadsheet having cell as defaulted as read only, the cell can be edit by using the cursor or clicking on the cell and the call having dropping down menu for holding the large text. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport and Koppula to include has a graphical user interface and including spreadsheet having cell as defaulted as read only, the cell can be edit by using the cursor or clicking on the cell and the call having dropping down menu for holding the large text as taught by Moursund in order to allow the user with the editing tools to use in an easy manner.

Regarding on claim 5, Gill, Bowman-Amuah and Allport teach the subject matter except for a DB designer for creating and modifying the database. Koppolu teaches a DB designer for creating and modifying the database (editing the spreadsheet document by the spreadsheet application) (col. 7, lines 53-64)

Gill, Bowman-Amuah and Allport and Koppolu do not explicitly teach (ii) an ER Designer for editing and displaying the database data structure and micros; and (iii) a Table Designer for designing the database tables; and (iv) a DB Schema for designing and displaying the database data structure and micros; and (v) a Data filter for selecting a set of data from one or more database files; and (vi) a SQL console for writing and

executing the SQL codes. On the other hand, Moursund teaches, "the tool bar 112 for

editing the and displaying the data structure and the Macros, by clicking on the design

the tool bar allow the tables to be edited, changed or deleted, selecting the tables to

build the SQL statements and generating SQL statements to produce query results"

(col. 5, lines 39-45 and fig. 4G). This teaches the tool bar of Microsoft access

application to allow the user to edit or change the database structure and displaying it

on the window. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the invention was made to modify Gill, Bowman-Amauh, Allport and Koppolu

system to include the tool bar of Microsoft access to edit or modify the database

structure as taught Moursund in order to allow the user to see the entire process and

user ease of use.

7.   Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill et al.

(US. Patent No. 6,005,560) in view of Bowman-Amuah (US. Patent No. 6,256,773

B1) and further in view of Allport (US. Patent No. 6,104,334) and further in view of

Teper et al. (US. Patent No. 5,815,665)

        Regarding on claim 7, Gill, Bowman-Amuah and Allport teach the database

editing system of claim 1 is implemented by using web and Java Technologies and

deployed on Internet and other network system (Internet) (col. 13, lines 58-67);

however, Gill does not explicitly teach further has more advantages to implement the

security features by using the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Secure Socket Layer

(SSL). On the other hand, Teper teaches, "the client application 42 passes the

challenge message to the MSN SSP package 44A via the InitializeSecurityContext API.
In response to his API call, the MSN SSP package 44A generates and return the
response message, and computes a session key which may be used for the
subsequent encryption of data between the client and server application 42, 52, and
that other applications will instead use standard encryption protocols such as the
Secure Sockets Layer protocol or the Private communications Technology protocol.)
(col. 17, lines 23-33). This teaches the database data are sent between the client and
server using Secure Socket Layer and key encryption to send the database data
between client and server. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill
in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the Gil, Bowman-Amuah and
Allport system to include both key encryption and secure socket layer as taught by
Teper in order to protect the database data transferring from the server to client or over
the unsecured internet.

Contact Information

8.　　　Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the
examiner should be directed to Baoquoc N. To whose telephone number is at 571-272-
4041 or via e-mail BaoquocN.To@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached
on Monday-Friday: 8:00 AM – 4:30 PM, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's
supervisor, John Breene can be reached at 571-272-4107.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or
proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-
3900.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
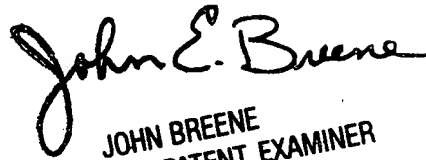
Washington, D.C. 20231.

The fax numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is
assigned are as follow:

(571) –273-8300   [Official Communication]

BQ To   *BQ*

May 11, 2007

John E. Breene

JOHN BREENE

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100